CLOSED SHELF

The People's Korea

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Korea-Soviet Cooperation Agreements Signed

MOSCOW, Mar. 3 (KCNA)—Korean-Soviet agreements on economic, scientific and engineering cooperation and on mutual delivery of commodities in 1967 were signed Feb. 2 in Moscow after the talks between the Government Delegations of Korea and the Soviet Union.

Present at the signing ceremony from the Korean side were Comrade Kim Il, Member of the Political Committee and its Presidium and, Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and First vice-Premier of the Cabinet; Comrade Li Jong Ok, vice-Premier of the Cabinet; General of the Korean People's Army Oh Jin Woo, vice-Minister of National Defence; Oh Dong Wook, Chairman of the State Scientific and Technical Commission; Choi Jai Woo, Director of the Secretariat of the Cabinet, and Kim Choong Won, Korean Ambassador to the Soviet Union.

Present from the Soviet side were Comrade K.T. Mazurov, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and First deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; A.A. Gromyko, Minister of Foreign Affairs; V.V. Kuznetsov, First deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, and other personages.

Foreign Ministry Spokesman's Statement

On U.S. Aggressive Acts Against Cambodia

PYONGYANG, Feb. 27 (KCNA)—A spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea today issued a statement denouncing the recent, repeated large-scale acts of aggression against Cambodia by the U.S. imperialists. Follows the text of the statement:

Recently the U.S. imperialists again made large-scale armed attacks against Cambodia.

On Feb. 20, some 200 U.S. troops and South Vietnam puppet troops raided Daung Village in Svay Rieng Province, Cambodia, under cover of aircraft and artillery fire. Again on Feb. 21 the U.S. imperialists bombed this village by use of "B-52" heavy bombers.

Earlier, on the 18th, a number of U.S. and South Vietnam puppet navy vessels intruded into the territorial waters of Cambodia and attacked Cambodian areas including hamlets in Kandal Province on the Mekong River, destroying houses and causing casualties.

This is a rabid infringement upon the sovereignty and national dignity of Cambodia and an extremely grave provocation wantonly violating the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Indo-China and the elementary norms of international law.

The Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia issued a communique on Feb. 25 strongly denouncing the criminal acts of aggression and provocation against Cambodia by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people fully support the communique of the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

The hostile acts of U.S. imperialism against the Cambodian people are daily assuming serious proportions.

The recent massive attacks of the Cambodian territory by the U.S. imperialist ground, naval and air forces from the ground, sea and air show that the U.S. imperialists are launching ever more organized, deliberate provocations against Cambodia which is firmly taking her position on the anti-imperialist front.

The U.S. imperialists' piratic invasion of Cambodia is a major link in their policy

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CLOSED SHELF

DPRK Foreign Ministry's Statement Supports

Vietnamese People's Fight

PYONGYANG, Mar. 3 (KCNA)—The DPRK Foreign Ministry issued a statement on Mar. 3 in support of the statements issued respectively by the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and the Foreign Ministry of the Vietnam Democratic Republic in connection with the U.S. imperialists embarking upon a new "war escalation" in Vietnam. The full text of the statement is as follows:

On Feb. 28 and Mar. 1 the Central Committee of the SVNFL and the Foreign Ministry of the VDR respectively issued statements pungently denouncing the new scheme of the U.S. imperialists for "war escalation" and once again manifesting the firm resolve of the entire Vietnamese people to fight on unflinchingly until they win final victory, completely driving the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of their fatherland.

The Government of the DPRK and the entire Korean people wholeheartedly support the just stand of the Government of the VDR and the Central Committee of the SVNFL and the unshakable resolve of the Vietnamese people manifested in the statements.

Today the U.S. imperialists are obstinately expanding the aggressive war against Vietnam and gravely menacing peace in Asia and the world behind smokescreen of an unceasing "peace negotiations" humbug.

Failing in their aggressive plan for dominating South Vietnam through a "special war" by use of the puppet troops, the U.S. imperialists have dragooned into South Vietnam 410,000 odd U.S. troops and 55,000 odd satellite troops in the past two years or so, and are scheming to intensify barbarous scorched-earth war of "kill, all, destroy all and burn all" by hurling hundreds of thousands more aggressive troops.

Employing every savage means of war such as napalm bombs, toxic chemicals and poison gas, trampling underfoot international law and elementary norms of human morality, U.S. imperialism and its lackeys are committing such towering crimes as mercilessly killing peaceable inhabitants, destroying villages and devastating fields through numerous "raging operations" in various parts of South Vietnam and bombing by "B-52" aircraft.

In their vicious attempt to recover from their repeated setbacks in South Vietnam, the U.S. imperialists are further intensifying the war of destruction against North Vietnam in wanton violation of the sovereignty and independence of the VDR.

They have recently taken new "war escalation" steps, shelling and bombarding populated areas of North Vietnam on an extensive scale from the ground and sea with their artillery units and warships based in South Vietnam and dropping mines into many rivers and canals.

The U.S. war maniacs are ever more frantically trying to escalate the Vietnam aggressive war and making an outcry for bombing many more targets including Hanoi, the VDR capital, and Haiphong.

The U.S. imperialists are stepping up the aggressive war in Laos and ceaselessly committing provocations against the Cambodian people in order to spread the flames of war to the whole of Indo-China.

Facts clearly show that the "peace negotiations" the U.S. imperialists have been harping on are nothing but a deceptive scheme to camouflage their war escalation manoeuvre.

The U.S. imperialists have fully laid bare their aggressive nature by challenging a number of humanitarian steps of suspending military attacks by the SVNFL, the just stand of the Government of the VDR and the powerful demands of the world's people to stop the bombing of North Vietnam definitely and unconditionally and the aggression in South Vietnam and to recognize the SVNFL.

With no desperate war escalation scheme can the U.S. imperialist aggressors

(Continued on page 2)

Korean Gov't Delegation Leaves for Syria

A Delegation of the DPRK Government left Pyongyang on the morning of Mar. 1 for Damascus by plane to attend the celebrations of the 4th anniversary of the Syrian Revolution at the invitation of the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic, KCNA reported.

The Delegation is led by Hong Dong Chul, Director of a Bureau under the Cabinet.

Korean Government Delegation Leaves for Germany

A Korean Government Delegation led by Kim Kyung Ryun, Director of the General Bureau under the Cabinet for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries, left Pyongyang on the morning of Mar. 1 to attend the Leipzig Spring International Fair, according to a KCNA report.

March 1 Uprising Anniv. Marked

PYONGYANG, Feb. 28 (KCNA)—A meeting was held on the evening of Feb. 28 at the Moranbong Theatre in Pyongyang to commemorate the 48th anniversary of the March 1 Popular Uprising.

Paik Nam Woon, vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, delivered a report at the meeting.

Noting that the patriotic spirit, valor and stamina of the Korean people demonstrated in the March 1 Uprising were inherited and developed into fine fruit by the Korean communists, he said: In the darkest days of the Japanese imperialist colonial rule the Korean communists headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung took up arms in their hands and waged an arduous armed struggle for 15 years

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A Pyongyang meeting marking the 48th anniversary of the March 1 Uprising, a nation-wide national salvation struggle against the Japanese imperialist aggressors, was held on Feb. 28 at the Moranbong Theatre in Pyongyang.

Only Just Road to Korea's Independent Unification

EDITORIAL

Just two months have elapsed since Premier Kim Il Sung sent on Jan. 4 his reply letter to Mr. Yongjeung Kim, president of the Korean Affairs Institute in Washington.

The reply, however, has evoked tremendous repercussions among the world public in a short span of time.

Let alone the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Cuba and other socialist countries, Cambodia, Algeria, Tanzania, Guinea, the Cong (B), Indonesia and other newly independent countries in Asia and Africa have expressed their firm support for and solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people for independent unification of the country, by publishing the content of the reply through mass media.

The reply letter has caused great reactions even in capitalist countries, such as Japan, France, and the USA. In particular, in Japan even local newspapers reported the content of the reply and insisted that Korea should be reunified on an independent basis.

On the other hand, the World Federation of Democratic Youth and the International Union of Students and other international bodies as well as social organizations in various countries issued statements voicing strong sympathy with the reply and extending wholehearted support to the just struggle of the Korean people for independent unification of the country and against outside forces.

We hereby express our warmest thanks and extend greetings to the people of the world who have supported our struggle.

Such unqualified support for the Korean people is entirely due to the correctness of the proposal on the unification of the country made by the Korean Workers' Party and the DPRK Government.

As was reported time and again, the principled stand of the DPRK Government on unification has been firm and consistent.

In his recent reply, Premier Kim Il Sung made clear once again this stand as follows:

"We have all along proceeded from the position that the unification issue, a domestic problem of our nation, should be solved on an independent principle, in a democratic way and by peaceful means, free from the interference of outside forces."

The principles of independency, democratic and peaceful means—these constitute the core of the KWP's and the DPRK Government's policy on the unification of Korea.

Among them, the principle of independence is a main cornerstone in the foundations of the policy of unification.

The correctness of the "independent principle" lies, first of all, in the fact that it is based on the right of nations to self-determination.

The Korea's unification issue is an internal affair of the Korean nation, belonging to the right of the Korean people to self-determination. It is neither an international dispute nor a problem between other nations, but a completely domestic problem of Korea. Therefore, it is a national problem belonging to the inherent right of the Korean people, which no one can poke one's nose into.

Therefore, the unification of Korea must be solved on the principle of independence on the basis of the independent forces of the Korean people and the interference of any outside forces in it is unpardonable.

The correctness of the principle of independence resides in the fact that it is the key to aboveboard settlement of the Korea's unification issue according to the unanimous aspiration and free will of the Korean people.

A criterion of fairness in an internal issue of a nation is the general will and interests of the nation concerned. If there exists the interference of outside forces, nobody can expect any nation to express its general will and interests.

The Korea's unification issue is both an urgent national task of the Korean people, and an important task that has a direct bearing on their future.

Today in the North and the South, there have been set up differing social systems and the unification of Korea is, after all, related to the problem of the Korean people choosing their future according to their hope and will.

The party concerned who decides the issue is none other than the Korean people themselves.

Another phase of the correctness of the independent principle lies in the fact that it is based on the really independent forces of the Korean people ensuring the successful settlement of the internal affairs of the nation by their own resourcefulness and strength.

This is graphically proved by the brilliant successes scored by the people in the northern half who have made historic innovations in all the spheres of their national life and brought about prosperity and development by holding their destiny in their own hands and cutting their independent road.

Thus, in view of the principle of the right to self-determination and of the national interests and independent capacity of the Korean people and in the light of fairness and reality in the settlement of the issue, the independent principle for the unification of Korea is the most aboveboard and just principle.

Just for this reason, the proposal of the DPRK Government for unification has touched the right cord in the hearts of the South Korean people and enjoys the support and encouragement of the freedom- and peace-loving people of the world.

But, the U.S. imperialists and the successive South Korean puppet regimes have turned down the just proposals for unification made by the DPRK Government. Loudly talking about the "UN.-supervised election," the "unification by march north," the "unification by prevailing over communism," and the "anti-communist unification," they have suppressed the urgent aspiration after the country's unification of the South Korean people at the point of bayonet and they are of late conducting military provocations against the DPRK in an effort to provoke a new war in Korea.

No force on earth, however, can hold in check the struggle of the Korean people for independent unification.

We Korean people do not want to live any longer separated from each other.

The U.S. imperialists should not interfere in the internal affairs of Korea and must immediately withdraw from South Korea, taking all the weapons of mass extermination with them.

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bring to submission the heroic Vietnamese people who have risen up as one with arms in their hands, in the just struggle against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation.

The Vietnamese people who have the indomitable fighting spirit and patriotic tradition are dealing one heavy blow after another to the aggressors and winning great victory.

The further the U.S. imperialists escalate the war, the more ignominious defeat they will suffer.

The Korean people who are standing foursquare behind the fraternal Vietnamese people will continue to do everything in their power to render active support to the just struggle of the Vietnamese people.

The Vietnam question should be solved by the Vietnamese people themselves in accordance with the four-point stand of the Government of the VDR and the program of the SVNFL, the sole, genuine representative of the South Vietnamese people.

U.S. imperialism must stop its bombing of North Vietnam and other acts of war definitely and unconditionally and quit South Vietnam at once, taking all its troops and troops of its satellite countries.

If the U.S. imperialists persist in their reckless manoeuvres to escalate the war of aggression in Vietnam, defying the unanimous aspiration of the world's peace-loving people, it will only result in further hastening their doom. The heroic Vietnamese people who are enjoying the powerful support and encouragement of the Korean people and the world's people will certainly win final victory.

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for the restoration of the nation, bringing the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle of the Korean people on to its new, higher stage.

Referring to the fact that what the March 1 uprisers aspired after 48 years ago has come true today in the northern half, the reporter declared: Today the entire working people, rallied rock-firm around the Korean Workers' Party, the DPRK Government and respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, are vigorously forging ahead to build socialism more successfully and bring earlier the reunification of the country, while firmly defending the socialist fatherland from the enemy's encroachment.

Paik Nam Woon condemned the U.S. imperialists who, wearing the mask of "liberators," have all along pursued since the first days of their landing in South Korea, the sinister aim of turning South Korea into their colony and, using it as a stepping-stone, of dominating the whole of Korea and invading the Far East and Asia.

He denounced the Japanese militarists who have started worming their way into South Korea again with the backing of U.S. imperialism and using the Pak Jung Hi clique as their guide to realize their old dream of a "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere."

He censured the Pak Jung Hi clique for their treacherous crimes of resorting to fascism and terror internally, leading the economy and the people's livelihood to a catastrophic situation and externally turning South Korea into a dual colony of the U.S. and Japanese imperialists by again ushering in Japanese militarism, the sworn enemy of the Korean people, while driving compatriots out to the aggressive war in South Vietnam as Yankees' cannon fodder.

The reporter branded the scheduled "elections" in South Korea as a farce for camouflaging the colonial fascist rule of U.S. imperialism and its evil consequences.

Declaring that the grave situation in South Korea is posing the liberation of South Korea and the reunification of the country as a national task which brooks no further delay, the reporter stated:

We will certainly drive the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea, reunify the fatherland and achieve the final victory of our revolution.

Commemoration meetings were also held on the same evening in provincial capitals.

Reactions to Pre. Kim Il Sung's Reply

The reply letter Premier Kim Il Sung sent on Jan. 4 to Mr. Yongjeung Kim, president of the Korean Affairs Institute in Washington, is causing wide repercussions in many countries.

In Syria

On Feb. 8 Syrian paper "Al Baath" carried the content of the reply letter of Premier Kim Il Sung, under the title "Korea's stand on country's reunification, withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea—prerequisite to country's reunification."

Touching upon the reunification program of the DPRK Government, the Syrian paper observed in an article headlined "The signboard of the U.N. Forces" that the U.S. troops occupying South Korea must be withdrawn.

Reunification through the "U.N. supervised election" is nothing but a crafty machination of the U.S imperialists to extend their colonial rule in South Korea to the North, the article said. It condemned the U.S. imperialists who have turned South Korea into their military base and illegally brought the "Korean question" before the U.N., laying obstacles in the way of Korea's reunification.

In Japan

The latest issue of the bimonthly "Sekai Seiji Shiryo" published by the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party carried the full text of the reply letter under the title "Korea's independent reunification program."

Japanese daily "Kanto Shinbun" published in Gumma Prefecture carried on Feb. 7 a special writeup on the Korean question. It printed the full text of Premier Kim Il Sung's reply letter under the headline "Reunification of Korea by its people themselves!" The paper said that "to connect the severed rails between North and South is the ardent aspiration of the Korean nation." The reply letter of Premier Kim Il Sung to Mr. Yongjeung Kim made clear again the fair proposal for the solution of the Korean question, it said.

The reply letter, it added, is a very important document for the Japanese people as well in understanding the Korean question.

Meanwhile, Japanese dailies "Nikkan Tohoku" published in Aomori Prefecture and "Niigata Jiho" published in Niigata Prefecture carried the full text of the reply letter.

In India

Indian paper "New Age" gave a detailed gist of the reply of Premier Kim Il Sung, condemning the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea, "ROK-Japan Treaty" and the Pak Jung Hi clique's troop dispatch to South Vietnam.

Congratulations to 8th Anniversary of Enforcement of Free Education!

Eight years have passed since the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made a decision on March 2, 1959, affecting all the schools in the northern half of Korea, which became effective on the first day of the immediately following month.

Some colleges and schools received tuition fee from students before the decision was made. The abolition of tuition fee, however, gave all the North Korean people free access to education, regardless of sex, age, religion, social standing, etc., according to their wishes and abilities.

From that time on, the word "tuition fee" disappeared from the dictionaries.

Free universal education for the younger generation speaks for the unmistakable superiority of socialism over capitalism.

The Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Republic have regarded as one of their most important tasks the building of a rich and powerful nation and the improvement of the material and cultural life of the people.

The North Korean educational establishments are organized in a most advanced way, thanks to the correct education policy and appropriate measures pursued by the Party and the Government since the August 15 Liberation.

On Sept. 10, 1949, education at all the people's schools was made free of charge to all children across the northern half of Korea. On Oct. 2, 1958, the already enforced free education was expanded to cover all the middle schools.

On Jan. 13, 1951, the 192nd directive decided on the setting up of schools for children whose parents gave their lives to the country during the Patriotic War of Liberation as soldiers, guerilla fighters and patriots, and on free education for them.

Free universal education was accompanied by the granting of national scholarships and daily necessaries to students in schools of all levels and training schools for future national cadres, which was stipulated in the 159th directive.

The Sixth Session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly produced a law on Nov. 24, last year, on a nine-year universal compulsory technical education system. It is scheduled to be enforced across the northern half of Korea on April 1 this year.

The law provides for the education of children between 7 and 16 at technical schools where they receive technical training.

North Korea has developed the most advanced educational system in the Orient.

In the first two months of the year, construction work on over 2,000 new class rooms was started, 164 of which have already been completed. The total floor space of school buildings and other facilities to be constructed this year will be larger than last year.

North Korea which had no college before the liberation now has 98 higher educational establishments and 9,165 schools of various levels with attendance of a total of over 2,600,000 students and pupils.

In fact, the North Korean people enforced compulsory middle education on the ruins of the Patriotic War of Liberation which raged for three years, and today they are in a position to enforce a nine-year universal compulsory technical education system at a time when all the potentialities of the nation are being exploited to carry out the decision of the Party Conference, calling for economic construction and simultaneous defence buildup.

The photo shows the beaming faces of students at Kim Il Sung University in Pyongyang who will soon graduate from the school to serve the nation as excellent nation-builders and fighters for socialism. The glamourous future is preserved for them. School education of all levels is available to the people free of charge.

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of aggression and war toward Asia.

Having sustained serious setbacks in succession in all parts of South Vietnam, the U.S. imperialists are frenziedly trying to further aggravate tension in this area and spread the flames of war to the whole of Indo-China—Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos.

But this is a foolish act of those in a quandary and digging their own grave.

The manoeuvrings of the U.S. imperialists for aggression and war lay bare all the more clearly their dirty aggressive nature before the world.

With no amount of intervention, pressure and military provocation can the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys break the firm determination of the Government and people of the Kingdom of Cambodia confidently advancing along the road of independent development or block the road ahead of them.

The valiant struggle of the Government and people of the Kingdom against the incessant aggression and intervention by the U.S. imperialists, South Vietnamese puppets and Thai reactionaries is a fight for safeguarding independence and sovereignty and a just struggle for peace in Asia and the world.

The just struggle of the Cambodian people against the U.S. imperialist aggression is actively supported by the progressive people of the world.

The Korean people express firm solidarity with the Cambodian people in their struggle for defending their independence, neutrality, peace, territorial integrity and the country's sovereignty, repulsing all the aggressive provocations of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

The U.S. imperialists and their lackeys must stop at once their aggressive acts against the Cambodian people.

If the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys act recklessly against Cambodia, defying the strong denunciation of the Cambodian people and the world people, they will be held responsible for the serious consequences arising therefrom.

"U.N. Unification Formula"

After unilaterally wrecking the U.S.S.R.-U.S. Joint Commission and bringing the "Korean question" before the 1947 United Nations General Assembly, the U.S. has become more undisguised in its attempt to divide the Korean territory under the name of the "U.N."

In flagrant violation of Article 107 and Paragraph 7, Article 2 of Chapter 1 of the U.N. Charter, the U.S. brought the Korean issue to the "U.N." on Sept. 17 of 1947 when the U.S.S.R.-U.S. Joint Commission was still under way, and finally brought the "Korean question" on the "U.N." agenda on Sept. 23.

The U.S. finally sent a resolution on Oct. 17 of 1947 to the "U.N." General Secretary, in which the U.S. proposed to hold North-South general elections under the supervision of a provisional Korean committee to be set up by "U.N." members.

Just Stand of DPRK Government On Unification Question of Korea (22)

The Soviet Union insisted that the U.S.-proposed deliberation of the "Korean question" is outside the power of the "U.N." and pointed out the unjustifiability of the "interference of the United Nations in the Korean question."

Despite this, the U.S.-controlled "U.N." decided to meddle in the "Korean question" by adopting a resolution to set up a "provisional committee on Korea" to forcibly hold elections in Korea under the "U.N." supervision.

This "U.N." resolution was the first evil precedent in the history of the "U.N." to have discussed and adopted a resolution on a certain country without participation of the delegates of the country concerned. This was also a vivid proof of the fact that the U.S. has been making full use of the world organization to meet its aggressive aim and to put its aggressive scheme into practice.

Penetrating already the vicious U.S. intention to forcibly divide the country under the "U.N." resolution, the North Korean authorities rejected the entry of the members of the provisional committee on Korea. At the same time, in order to frustrate the "U.N." nation-splitting scheme, the North Korean authorities in April of 1948 called on all the political parties and social organizations in North and South Korea to hold a North-South Joint Conference of political parties and social organizations to realize the North-South general elections by the Korean people themselves.

The North-South Joint Conference of political parties and social organizations which was held between April 20 and 25 of 1948 in Pyongyang was attended by 545 representatives from 16 North and South Korean political parties and 40 social organizations and The attendance at the Joint Conference was rejected only by the two South Korean reactionary conservative political parties; one was the National Association for the Promotion of Independence of the Republic of Korea led by U.S.-backed Syngman Rhee and the other the Republic of Korea Democratic Party headed by Kim Sung Soo, both of which demanded separate elections in South Korea.

A joint statement adopted at the conference demanded that:

The Soviet and U.S. troops be evacuated simultaneously and the Korean question be solved by the Korean people themselves without foreign interference; a political conference of Korea be held after the foreign troops' withdrawal and a unified legislative organ of Korea be formed for the establishment of a democratic, provisional government.

The joint statement strongly opposed the separate elections in South Korea.

The North-South Joint Conference sent messages to the Soviet and U.S. troops and voiced opposition to the separate elections in South Korea.

The messages demanded the withdrawal of the "U.N." Provisional Committee on Korea and the immediate withdrawal of the Soviet and U.S. forces from Korea. The messages called the U.S. side to account for rejecting the withdrawal from Korea and for intending to force the separate elections in South Korea.

(To be continued)

Movements for Rescue Of Kim Dong Hi Mounting

Koreans in Japan and broad sections of the Japanese people are keeping up their movements to rescue Korean youth Kim Dong Hi who is now detained in the Omura Camp in Fukuoka Prefecture by the Japanese authorities as an "illegal entrant," in spite of his will to go to the northern half of Korea.

Kim Dong Hi took refuge in Japan in July of 1965, refusing to be taken to the shambles of Vietnam. He was held in the Fukuoka Prison for a whole year, 1966, on the charge that he had violated the "immigration law" and then forcibly driven into the Omura Camp on Feb. 19 to be deported to the South Korean Pak Jung Hi clique.

Representatives of the Tokyo Metropolitan Headquarters of CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) on Feb. 22 called at the Immigration Bureau of the Ministry of Justice and protested against the illegal detention of Kim Dong Hi in the Omura Camp for sending to South Korea. They strongly demanded time and again the Japanese authorities protect him as a political refugee, in accordance with humanitarian principles, international law and usage and taken an appropriate step without delay so that he could go to North Korea as he wished.

Li Il Woo, vice-Director of the External Relations Department of the CHONGRYUN Central Standing Committee and other representatives of the organization visited on Feb. 23 the Immigration Bureau and strongly demanded it release Kim Dong Hi at once and take responsible steps to enable him to go to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, as he wishes. The representatives handed to the Japanese authorities a petition of Kim Dong Hi sent by him to CHONGRYUN through his lawyer, which read: "I strongly demanded that I be sent to the DPRK in accordance with my free will."

They protested against the unpardonable scheme of the Japanese authorities to send him to South Korea, while keeping him in detention under the pretext of investigation, saying that "he has no army identification" or "his desertion from the Army is a fabrication."

CHONGRYUN representatives again went to the Justice Ministry of Japan on Feb. 24 and made the same demand.

Representatives of Japan's democratic political parties and public organizations and public figures in Fukuoka Prefecture met on Feb. 22 and took measures for organizing an extensive movement to relieve him. The meeting decided to set up an organization tentatively called "Council for Encouraging and Rescuing Kim Dong Hi" and intensify the protest movement and send a deputation to the Government authorities. Attending the meeting were representatives of the Fukuoka Prefectural Association for Defending the Human Rights of Koreans in Japan, Fukuoka Prefectural Federation of the Japan-Korea Association, Fukuoka Prefectural Committees of the Communist Party and the Socialist Party, Fukuoka Branch of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, professors and the defense counsels for Kim Dong Hi.

Growing "ROK" Casualties In South Vietnam

The South Korean troops in South Vietnam have suffered over 10,000 casualties, one fifth of their present strength, in major battles with the South Vietnam Liberation Armed Forces, since they went to South Vietnam in early 1965, according to a report of the South Vietnam Liberation Press Agency as quoted by the Vietnam News Agency in Hanoi on Feb. 26.

On Jan. 1, 1966, two companies of the South Korean troops were wiped out in Phu Khe Hamlet, Phu Yen Province. From last January to early March, last year, 1,255 South Korean mercenaries were killed or wounded in Bong Son area, Binh Dinh Province. On Nov. 11, last year, a company of the South Korean troops was wiped out in Trung Tinh Hamlet, Binh Son district, Quang Ngai Province, and on Dec. 10, South Korean troops, nearly a battalion strong, were put out of action in a surprise attack on their position on Ong Rau Hill, Son Tinh district of the same province, by the Liberation Armed Forces. In the central provinces of central Vietnam, the Pak Jung Hi mercenaries suffered 1,000 casualties last year. Ten companies were completely wiped out.

Entering this year, over 1,000 Pak Jung Hi soldiers were put out of action in Quang Ngai Province, according to preliminary data.

A wounded "ROK" army soldier being carried on his buddy's back

10,000 "ROK" Army Soldiers Desert A Year

More than 10,000 South Korean officers and men have deserted the Army on an annual average in recent years, according to a news agency report from Seoul on March 1.

The figure stood at 8,000 in 1964. But it has swelled owing to the troop-dispatch to South Vietnam and intensified war preparations.

Korea DLA and SWYL Issue Statements

Denouncing the Japanese authorities' plot to deport Kim Dong Hi to South Korea against his will, North Korean social organizations issued statements.

Following the Korea Democratic Lawyers' Association which issued a protest statement on Feb. 24 the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, on Feb. 25 issued a similar statement. In their statements, the KDLA and the SWYL said: The unreasonable act of the Japanese authorities is a despicable act of using him as a pawn in their political bargaining with the Pak Jung Hi clique and an insult to the Korean people, youth and students and a sinister challenge to justice and conscience.

By turning him over to the South Korean puppet clique, the Japanese authorities are virtually driving him out to the execution ground, partaking in the U.S. imperialists' troop dispatch to South Vietnam and laying bare the Japanese Government's stand of helping in every way the U.S. in its war of aggression in Vietnam.

VDR Paper and Body Flay Japan's Plot to Send Kim Dong Hi To S. Korea

The Vietnam Lawyers' Association on March 2 issued a statement denouncing the Sato Government's illegal detention of Kim Dong Hi and its scheme to hand him over to the Pak Jung Hi clique, according to a report of the Vietnam News Agency from Hanoi. The statement said: This vile act has further exposed the Japanese authorities as henchmen of the U.S. imperialists in the latter's war of aggression in Vietnam and close collaborator of the Pak Jung Hi clique in forcing South Korean youths to South Vietnam to die in the place of the U.S. imperialists.

The Hanoi daily Nhan Dan on March 1 carried a commentary of similar content.

The commentary said: The Vietnamese people strongly demand the Japanese authorities immediately repatriate Kim Dong Hi to the DPRK.

U.S. Colonial Policy Toward S. Korea – Its Characteristics

EVER since they landed upon South Korea as occupationist forces in 1945, the U.S. imperialists have eagerly carried out their policy of colonial rule there, making use of successive South Korean regimes as ever-willing agents serving their purposes.

Unlike any of the colonial policies pursued by the imperialists in their former colonies, including that of Japanese imperialism in Korea in the past, the U.S. colonial policy toward South Korea is characterized by the following points:

First, the U.S. imperialists make it their principal objective to secure South Korea as a military base for their aggression and also as a supply base of cheap cannon fodder for them. U.S. aggressive aims are not confined to the occupation of the country as its colony. In other words, the U.S. imperialists want to spread their rule over all the territory of Korea and, further, to launch aggression against the Asian continent as a whole, whenever favourable conditions are created to this end, with an ultimate view to placing the whole of the world under their domination. In order to attain this aim of aggression, they still keep the stay of some 60,000-strong troops in the country, while eagerly fostering "ROK" armed forces numbering over 600,000 regulars at present. They have confiscated major South Korean harbour facilities to be used for their military aims, and converted some 100,000 *jungbo* of farm-land into an "exclusive" military area where they have constructed some 30 airfields for the purpose of conducting large-scale operations.

By using South Korean soldiers as cheap substitutes for their own forces, the U.S. imperialists are enabled to save some 450 million dollars every year. This is because a U.S. soldier is far more expensive than a South Korean soldier.

Second, instead of direct rule by a "governor-general" or a "high commissioner," U.S. colonial rule in South Korea is an "indirect" rule which is maintained through the U.S.-made instrument of a puppet regime. This system of "indirect" rule is intended to create among the people the false impression that their country is "independent," so that they may be unaware of the mask hiding the ugly face of the U.S. as colonial ruler and may be kept, too, not to rise up in a struggle against imperialism and for national liberation. At the same time, this "indirect" rule is the outcome of the U.S. calculation that this formula will enable it to shift the responsibility for any consequences that may arise from its rule on to the shoulders of its South Korean puppets. Thus, through such organs set up in Seoul as the "U.S. Embassy," the "U.S. Agency of International Development," the "U.S. Public Information Agency," the "Seoul Branch of the Central Intelligence Agency," and the "U.S. Command," the U.S. imperialists have established their controls over South Korea's politics, economy, military affairs, culture and other fields. By utilizing their "economic aid" to South Korea as a bait, the U.S. imperialists have forced South Korean regimes to sign various extremely unequal treaties and agreements. These treaties and agreements are usually charged with humiliating provisions intended to justify U.S. colonial rule in South Korea. Just as all its predecessors, the present South Korean "Government" is not a government worthy of the name, but a mere tool of U.S. imperialism for carryng out the latter's aggressive policy of neo-colonialism.

Third, regarding South Korea more as a buyer of their "aid" goods than as an object for capital investment or a supply source of raw materials, the U.S. imperialists have turned South Korea into a vast market for their surplus goods, which are in most cases supplied in the form of "economic aid." Thus, between 1945 and 1964, the U.S. imperialists extended a total of 840 million dollars in direct "military aid," and 360 million dollars in "economic aid" to South Korea. U.S. "aid" to South Korea has enabled the U.S. imperialists to emerge as the monopolistic supplier of nearly all the major machines and industrial equipment needed in South Korea, supply 70-80 per cent of the raw materials imported by South Korea and place South Korean markets under their complete control. Further, by making the puppet regime include an item "counterpart funds" in its national budget, they have 30-40 per cent of the "government" budget and financial funds at their dis-

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Koreans Here Mark 48th March 1 Uprising Day

View of the Koreans' central meeting held on March 1 in Tokyo to denounce the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique, on the occasion of the 48th anniversary of the March 1 Uprising of Korean people against Japanese rule

Some 2,600 Korean residents held a meeting in Tokyo to commemorate the 48th anniversary of the March 1 Uprising in which Korean people rose up on a nationwide scale against Japanese imperialist colonial rule.

The participants confirmed their determination to carry forward the noble spirit of their forerunners and come out more vigorously in their struggle to drive the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea, topple the Pak Jung Hi regime and achieve independent reunification of their country.

Present at the meeting were Han Duk Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), members of the same committee, as well as representatives of independent organizations and business bodies under CHONGRYUN.

Li Kye Baik, vice-Chairman of the CHONGRYUN Central Standing Committee, made a report at the meeting. He was followed by many representatives of various social strata, who unanimously denounced U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi clique.

The meeting hall resounded with shouts: "U.S. imperialism, pull out of South Korea at once!" "Down with the traitorous Pak Jung Hi gang!" "Chop off the claws of aggression of the Japanese militarists!"

The meeting adopted a message addressed to Premier Kim Il Sung. A resolution denouncing U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi clique and a letter to be presented to the Japanese Government, demanding immediate suspension of its schemes to suppress Koreans' democratic and national rights, were also adopted.

South Korean Papers on "Election Commitments"

Pak Jung Hi's 100-point "election commitments" are being widely commented on by South Korean papers these days.

A local daily published in Taegu branded Pak's "election commitments" as a pack of empty promises designed to win more votes. Likening his "commitments" to a girl with heavy make-up, the daily remarked: "No doubt, the the commitments will be scrap-heaped as soon as the election is over. In a word, Pak Jung Hi's 100-point 'election commitments' are the agglomerasion of all the deceptive commitments made by past puppet rulers."

A paper published in Seoul wrote: "Though the people are keeping silence now, they will have their say one day."

Assailing the election campaign of the Pak Jung Hi clique, a Taegu daily said: "His commitments sound fine, but people do not take them seriously. He should remember that the masses of the people are always wise."

Exposing Pak Jung Hi's hypocritical "election commitments," a South Korean politician said: "Though he makes fine promises to build a 'welafare society' and bring about 'a bright future' the people do not believe them, because they have had enough of the anti-national and anti-democratic policies of the present rulers." Then he demanded that the present "election law" be revised in accordance with the will of the people.

Pak Jung Hi's touring band: Too shabby to draw attention...

Han Duk Su Honoured at Reception Given on His 60th Birthday

Representatives of Japanese political parties, social organizations and of various other circles, on Feb. 27 jointly gave a gala reception at Tokyo-Kaikan Hall, Tokyo, in celebration of the 60th birthday of Han Duk Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan).

Chairman Han Duk Su and his wife, the principal guests on that happy occasion, were warmly led to their seats, through the lines of hand-clapping attendance, some 160 in all.

Han Duk Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of CHONGRYUN was honoured at a reception given by representatives of various Japanese circles on his 60th birthday (Feb. 27, Tokyo)

Kunisuke Nagano, Chairman of the Japan-Korea Association was the first to make a congratulatory speech. He said: "Representing the sponsors of this happy assemblage, I am so pleased to offer my warmest congratulations to Chairman Han Duk Su on his sixtieth birthday. All through his life to this day, Chairman Han Duk Su has been an activist for the glorious cause of independence and liberation of Korea and of the promotion of his nation's prosperity and happiness. Always faithful to the teachings of Premier Kim Il Sung and the policies of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Chairman Han Duk Su has done everything he can to draw near the day of a unified Korea and to safeguard the democratic and national rights of his compatriots here in Japan, and in this work of his, the chairman has achieved truly great results. These results, by the way, have not been won easily or without any difficulties. They have been made possible only after overcoming various unfavourable conditions."

Then, the speaker expressed his respect and gratitude to him for his remarkable contribution toward cementing friendly relations between Korea and Japan. The speaker concluded his speech, wishing the chairman good health and greater success in his future patriotic work as well as in the work of promoting friendship between the two countries.

Bouquets were presented to Chairman Han Duk Su and his helpmate.

Congratulatory speeches were made by many other representatives present among whom were: Sanzo Nosaka, representing the Communist Party of Japan; Hisao Ishino, representing the Japan Socialist Party; Tokuma Utsunomiya, member of the House of Representatives (belonging to the Japan Liberal-Democratic Party); Toshikatsu Hori, Chairman of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan; Ryuko Oyama, vice-President of the Japan Peace Committee; Takesaburo Takagi, chief of the Social Affairs Department of the Japan Red Cross.

Replying to the congratulations, Chairman Han Duk Su expressed, first of all, his deepest gratitude to all the Japanese representatives present, for their giving such a warm get-together charged with genuine friendship, saying that "nothing more eloquently demonstrates than this meeting the friendly feelings of the Japanese people toward the Korean people."

Congratulatory messages and telegrams as well as gifts came in from many individuals and social organizations in various parts of Japan.

The Japan Central Chorus gave a performance. They sang "Tokyo-Pyongyang," a song dedicated to friendship between the Korean and Japanese peoples.

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posal. South Korea's domestic resources have been a target of eager exploitation for their military aims. The means adopted by the U.S. imperialists in robbing South Korea of its resources and materials is not confined to economic means. They are also employing various political and military means, or forcible means for this purpose. Thus, between 1945 and 1962 alone, they shipped out of the country South Korea's resources and materials amounting to 1,080 million dollars. U.S. capital investments in South Korea remain still distant from full-scale activity. Yet, the U.S. imperialists are encouraging Japanese and West German monopoly capital to make inroads into South Korea. As U.S. partners who were invited to South Korea to share in U.S. "aid" to the country, Japanese and West German imperialists are actively helping the U.S. imperialists overcome the serious crisis in its colonial rule there, by enabling the U.S. imperialists to be engaged more easily in suppressing the popular revolutionary advance, even by resorting to arms, if necessary. Herein is seen a new method of the so-called "policy of collective colonialism."

Another, and the fourth characteristic of the U.S. colonial policy toward South Korea is that the U.S. imperialists are using South Korea as a centre of anti-communist propaganda in the Far East, with emphasis laid on the indoctrination of anti-communist ideology in the minds of the South Korean people. Anti-communism is a double-faced slogan which the imperialists are so fond of, that is, internally, it is used to suppress the revolutionary struggle of the popular masses, and, externally, serves as a pretext by which to beautify their invasion of other countries. The U.S. imperialists instructed their stooges, the Pak Jung Hi clique, proclaim anti-communism as South Korea's "national policy." The proclamation was quickly followed by a total ban on the activities of "undesirable" political parties, including even some of the middle-of-the road and right-wing political parties, to say nothing of a Marxist-Leninist party.

Today, South Korean people do not enjoy such elementary democratic rights as the freedoms of speech, the press, association, assembly and demonstration. While praising South Korea as a "model state" championing anti-communism, the U.S. imperialists' noisy advocacy of anti-communist campaigns in South Korea is related to their sinister calculation that this will help enable them to proceed with their policy of war and acts of aggression and will help them in their suppression of the daily growing sentiments of the popular masses against them. Serious confusion prevailing in South Korea's socio-political life of today, its economic ruin and people's sufferings—all these are the direct results of the U.S. policy of colonial subjugation whose characteristics we have just reviewed above. This is why, in order to liquidate U.S. colonial rule, South Korean people in all walks of life are so vigorously developing as never before their struggles against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation.

Women's Situation: Progress in North; Backwardness in South

All the women in the northern half of Korea are now warmly observing the International Women's Day which has come round for the 57th time on March 8 this year. The dream that the valiant women fighters of Chicago cherished half a century ago has now come true in North Korea. As we recollect the grim pre-Liberation days, we can feel very keenly the gains of the socialist revolution which overcame poverty, backwardness, illiteracy, stagnation and the lack of rights which were the constant attributes of old Korea. Women were the most exploited section of society before the Liberation and the people's regime in North Korea brought them into another era, opening for them the gates to knowledge, equal rights for men and women, participation in state affairs, free labor and healthy rest.

Working places are a brimming source of happiness for women in the North. All the women are guaranteed by the State every condition for their creative labor.

The Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on Oct. 11 last year adopted a decision on reducing workday from the present eight to six hours for women who are engaged in physical labor in various branches of the national economy, with more than three children under 13 years of age.

This decision is aimed at enabling the working women to devote more time to housekeeping and to the upbringing of their children.

The Korean Workers' Party and Government of the DPRK spare no effort to build most just society on earth, to bring earlier the time when our forefathers' aspirations will be realized, to live in communism, where all men are brothers, women enjoy equal rights with men and where the younger generation will live better.

The State has taken a series of measures to meet better the interests of working women. Encouraged by this warm care, our women workers are doing their bounden duty to the full, as the proud hostesses of the land should. Tens of thousands of women workers stand at the helm of industrial shops, enterprises, construction sites and co-operative farms, devoting all their energy to their country and people.

The following are some of the figures demonstfating the real conditions of women workers in North Korea:

More than 25,480 women are deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly and other Government organs of various levels.

Over 52,600 received state decorations, including 700 Merited Women Miners, Merited Livestock Breeders, Merited Teachers, People's Actresses, Merited Actresses.

A total of 66 women won the titles of DPRK Heroine and Labor Heroine.

Over 70,000 are masters of science, engineers, technicians, specialists, university and college teachers.

Every woman has two-week paid holidays annually and a 77-day maternity leave.

A total of 23,251 creches and 15,218 kindergartens, the former accomodating some 877,000 children and the latter some 790,000, are functioning for the children of working women.

The number of women taking part in all branches of national economy accounts for 48 per cent. They form a large percentage of 83 in the field of textile industry, 68 per cent in financial machinery and 76 per cent in public health organs.

But the situation of South Korean women workers is deplorable.

To get a job in South Korean society is more difficult than, as the press puts it, catch a star in the sky. Take, for instance, women conductresses or women workers at a rubber factory. They work 12-20 hours a day and get 30-40 *won* that is below half the starvation wage ordinary male workers earn for the same working hours. Prostitutes number more than 300,000 and more than 10,000 babies are deserted every year. Upwards of 500,000 homeless orphans are wandering in the streets. Suffice it to note that women hold only two seats in the South Korean "National Assembly" that has 175 seats in all. Illiteracy is also one of the noteworthy aspects of the corrupt society. Out of 7,500,000 illiterate people, women show the high percentage of 75. Specially remarkable is the fact that bereaved wives and mothers have been rapidly increasing in South Korea as the war in Vietnam grows severer. Not a day passes without hearing them wailing bitterly over the tombs of their dead sons and husbands. Who is to blame? It is the Pak Jung Hi clique who leave South Korean women in the lurch. They have no time to take notice of women's rights and the like, being bent on prolonging their power and currying favor with their Yankee lords.

A South Korean woman bitterly wailing over the tombstone of her husband who died in the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam

"The six-hour workday system for working mothers"—this is an expression of the unfailing care and affection extended to working women by the DPRK Government and the respected Premier Kim Il Sung and is a tangible proof speaking for the supremacy of socialism.

Women repatriates from Japan are also taking active part in the socialist construction of the country. Mrs. Choi Soon Nam, who went home on board the 10th Repatriation Boat and now a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly and at the same time vice-chairman of the Sariwon People's Committee, once said:

"Some time ago, I met a woman returnee from Japan. She said she had never got tired however hard she might work since she returned home. Her eyes were radiant with a great hope and firm resolve to work to her heart's content for the cause of the country. Would this state of mind be only hers? The same may be said of every returnee."

In response to the care by the State, all the women workers across the northern half of Korea today are striving to work still better, to present their homeland with gifts of labor, giving it all their strength, energy and talent for the prosperity of the country and the happiness of their younger generation.

Friendship Match with Soviet Soccer Team

The visiting Soviet Olympic Football Team led by Chetyriko, on Feb. 28 made a friendship visit to Korean University at the invitation of Han Duk Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of CHONGRYUN (The General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) and President of the university.

All the students, teachers as well as vice-President Li Jin Kyoo of the university warmly welcomed the foreign guests.

At 2:00 p.m. a friendship match was held between the Korean Football Team in Japan and the Soviet team. The match ended in a tie with a score of 1:1.

Following the match Chairman Han gave a banquet in honor of the guests.

Speaking at the banquet, Chairman Han said: "We rejoice, as over our own, over your success made in your playing tour in Japan.

Scene of a friendship match between the Korean Football Team in Japan and the visiting Soviet Olympic Football Team

Your friendly visit to Korean University this time will greatly contribute toward the friendship and the mutual understanding between the Korean and Soviet peoples.

The head of the Soviet team Chetyriko spoke next. Expressing heartfelt gratitude for the invitation of Soviet players to Korean University, he stressed that all the Soviet players there had a unforgettable impression of that university, and the impression would remain long in their memory. The friendship between our two people would flourish forever.

On the campus, students gave an art preformance.

At the banquet, Chairman Han and Chetyriko exchanged souvenirs.

Winter Sports Contests of Koreans In Japan

Skating and skiing contests were held by Koreans in Japan on the 10th anniversary of the first remittance of educational aid funds and scholarships from the homeland.

Taking part in the skating contests held on Lake Shirakaba, Nagano Prefecture, on Feb. 20 and 21, were a large number of men and women skaters from 12 prefectural headquarters of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGRYUN) and two affiliated organizations.

Meanwhile, the skiing contests were held on the Sugadaira Plateau, Nagano Prefecture, on Feb. 23 and with the participation of teams from 14 CHONGRYUN prefectural headquarters and two affiliated organizations.

A Korean skier displaying his feat in the slalom event

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